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For the National Register.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

[COPY OF A CIRCULAR.]

Bank of the United States, August 28, 1818.

Sir—I am directed to inform you, that the notes of this bank, which are made payable at its several offices of discount and deposit, will not be received at this bank, after this day, except in payment of debts to the United States. Such notes, however, of the offices, as your bank may have received, during this day, will be received in exchange, to-morrow morning.

(Signed)

JONA. SMITH, Cashier,

Cashier ——— Bank.

Office of Discount and Deposit, 7  
New York, August 31, 1818.

Be pleased to take notice, that in pursuance of instructions from the directors of the Bank of the United States, no note of that bank, or of the branches thereof, except those which are specially made payable at this office, will, after this day, be received here, unless the same be tendered in payments due to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, Cashier.

By the two preceding notices the Bank of the United States and its branches are reduced, as to their public utility, to the level of the respective state banks. They are actually *denationalized*; and their notes are of no more value than those of any other similar institution chartered by the law of a particular state. The measure has been received with pretty general reprobation; and it is conceived that the president and directors have virtually violated the act of incorporation; if, indeed, they have not forfeited their charter. It is, in truth, a species of *fraud* practised on the public; and, as far as it goes, an open avowal of bankruptcy against the whole firm trading in the name of the bank.

No man will pretend to deny that the great, and almost only, reason for incorporating the stockholders of the Bank of the United States was the clear understanding that they would establish a *general currency*, so as to take the community out of that monied confusion into which they had been plunged by the profuse grants of charters by the state governments. Congress would not have dared to enact the charter upon any other grounds. It was to be a king cure-all. But, as to this object, it has entirely failed; and is now reduced to a mere money-shop, carrying on business for private benefit, without a single advantage to the United States which might not be derived from the operations of a private banker. There can be no doubt but that the president and directors would have declined receiving their notes, to the same extent, even for debts due to the government, had they not been restricted in that particular by an express provision in the act of incorporation.

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That excuses may be found for this monstrous outrage on the whole body of society we have not a doubt. It may be said, for example, that it was the practice with the former Bank of the United States; that it has become indispensable in order to enable the bank to meet the large payments which it has to make, at the call of the government, for the discharge of the Louisiana debt; that, if the institution did not take some such step, it would be drained of its specie for the East India trade; and that, in effect, it is the state banks themselves that, by their machinations against the Bank of the United States, have compelled the latter to protect itself by the only means within its reach.

The weight properly belonging to all these considerations will be readily admitted. But what do they prove? Why, that the Bank of the United States has *ever-traded*; that it has unlawfully exceeded the amount of its capital; and that the president and directors, so far as it regards the public, have betrayed their trust: for what can be a fairer inference, from the rule adopted by the bank, than that, having issued more notes than it can readily redeem, and having gotten them into wide circulation upon the faith that they might be redeemed or would be received in payment at the mother bank, or any of the branches, at the will of the holder, and finding itself unable thus to redeem them, the bank shelters itself by a *sudden trick* of refusing payment or reception at any of its offices except that particular one at which the note is made specifically payable? This is the less excusable, inasmuch as the notes are *ALL* primarily issued at Philadelphia; so that it can always be there known, by the mother bank, what quantity of notes they have uttered; and, by the reports of the branches, what amount is in circulation. Congress certainly never contemplated a trick of this sort; nor could they have intended that, by a contrivance of the bank directors, the legitimate object of the establishment, which is an *uniform currency*, should be prevented by evasion. The mother bank will now be to the branches, and the branches to the mother bank, mere brokers' shops, in which each will share the notes of the other, for the accommodation of the people!

But, although the Bank of the United States, by the adoption of this measure, has justly rendered itself liable to censure and condemnation, and to the severest animadversions of the press, it will not be denied that the state governments, with regard to monied institutions, are still more

criminal. They have inundated the country with innumerable banks and a mass of paper money, which puts all calculation and confidence at defiance; and they have completely evaded the constitution of the United States, which enjoins that no state of the union shall coin money, or make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts; for where, by the device of banks, they make a kind of money, than which you can get no other in the transactions of life, they substantially usurp both the power to coin money and that of making it a legal tender.

The evils arising out of this excessive banking are truly deplorable; and they are increasing. The country literally swarms with stockjobbers, brokers, shavers, counterfeiters, and forgers; all of whom have their rise from one common source, and are the *fungi* of banking. The facility of obtaining loans of paper money leads men off from the paths of industry; they rush into speculations; they seek to become hastily rich; they mortgage their property to the banks, and involve their friends in debt; the whole property of individuals is afloat in a vapor of paper money; personal goods change hands with the velocity of a steam boat apparatus; real estates pass with rapidity under the hammer, and the auctioneers flourish in all their glory. Houses, and lots, and lands, bear high prices, and the holders conceive themselves to be getting rich very fast. Poor, credulous men! Let them investigate, and they will find that a great deal of this high price is *nominal*; that it now takes three dollars to pay for what one dollar would have purchased formerly; and that the increased cost of living counterbalances the nominal increase of their incomes. If banking proceeds as it has done, a man will have in the end to go about with a horse and pack-saddle, in which to carry money to defray his ordinary private expenses.

There can be no hesitation in asserting that there is no country in the world in which the circulating medium is in such a wretched condition as it is in ours. Meanwhile, the community is progressively demoralized. In lieu of a steady, persevering industry, and a gradual accumulation of wealth, we find a suspicious, sharpening spirit abroad; a turn of thinking and a mode of acting which give rise to secret conveyances, private and dishonest trusts, and shabby expedients, to support rank in society.

It cannot last. A remedy must be found; and it can only be found in a rigid revision of the laws touching the whole paper system of the union by the state and general governments. At present, every individual who has any regard for the welfare of his family should be cautious of dealing with banks. The bubble will burst; and, like

the South Sea project in England, and Law's scheme in France, will overwhelm those who rely too much on the productive virtues of bank stock in ruin. A good *national* bank would be a blessing. At present we have none: The Bank of the United States has become a nick-name; and is nothing more than a litter of state banks. In fine, as to trade and as to morals, the present currency is much worse than it was during the war of the American revolution.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

September 2, 1818.

Dr. THOMAS HARRIS, a surgeon in the navy of the United States, having represented to the Navy Department, that considerable injury had been done to his character by the proceedings of a court martial, convened in Philadelphia, in Jan. 1818, for the trial of Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton, surgeon in the United States navy, upon charges preferred against him by the said Dr. Harris, a Court of Enquiry, composed of Isaac Chauncey, Esq. as president and Samuel Evans and Samuel Angus, Esqrs. captains in the navy of the United States, as members, and Samuel R. Marshall, Esq. as judge advocate, was, at the request of Dr. Harris, instituted to investigate the truth of said representations: and the following is the opinion of said court of enquiry:

The Court of Enquiry, in obedience to the mandate by which they were convened, have enquired minutely into all the facts and circumstances of the case "submitted for their investigation; and in taking a review of those facts and circumstances on which their opinion must be founded, they cannot refrain from expressing their deep regret, that it should have been found necessary to assign to them a duty so painful and delicate. Satisfied, however, that it is one of the most important duties of their profession, and that on the faithful discharge of it the integrity of that profession intimately depends—the court will not allow the administration of justice to be warped by their feelings; but, under the guidance of the evidence, will proceed to execute the duty required of them, by delivering their opinion:

In the observations of the court martial held at Philadelphia in January last, for the trial of Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton, preliminary to passing sentence on the accused, the court of enquiry find that Dr. Harris has been impeached by the court martial aforesaid, of having, 1st. Dislodged another surgeon from a lucrative post, which he held. 2d. With shuffling and intrigue, to obtain a place of profit; and, lastly, the court martial aforesaid declare "that they consider themselves bound to mark the impropriety of which the prosecutor (Dr. Harris) has been guilty in his harsh crimination of his opponent by a letter to the Secretary of the Navy. Defamation of a brother officer, (continue the court) whether secret or open, must ever be productive of consequences highly prejudicial to the service, and destructive of that security which an officer ought to find in his profession against calumny and unmerited allegation." The letter of Dr. Harris, alluded to in the remarks quoted above, contains charges substantially the same with those in the 2d specification brought before the court martial, and on

which Dr. Barton was tried. In this letter Dr. Harris also accuses Dr. Barton of being "an acknowledged delinquent in duty, who shamefully abandoned his post during the only important period that had transpired since he had been in service."

From these quotations, it appears to the court of inquiry, that the very severe censure passed by the court martial on the conduct of Dr. Harris was principally founded on his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the conduct of Dr. Barton. It remains, therefore, for this court to show how far the allegations contained in that letter have been established by testimony. In doing this, they will have occasion to revert to the evidence incorporated in the proceedings of the court martial held at Philadelphia, as well as to the oral testimony delivered before this court.

On investigating the testimony before the court martial which bears on the 1st allegation against the character of Dr. Harris, that is, "having dislodged another from a lucrative post, which he held," the evidence of Mr. Homans is distinct and clear. He states, (in answer to the 1st interrogatory, page 51, of the proceedings of the court martial) "that on or about the 7th of October, 1817, Dr. Harris, of the navy, did apply for the appointment of surgeon to the naval hospital at Philadelphia; that about that time it was ascertained that Dr. Heap would relinquish the station for the appointment of hospital surgeon in the Mediterranean—and the conversation then turned upon the contingencies of the appointment, with a view, on the part of the said deponent, to postpone the question until the next day, and to give time to consider the case with regard to the applications of Dr. Barton and Dr. Harris." On the same examination Mr. Homans again says, page 61 of the same proceedings, in answer to a part of the 6th interrogatory, "Dr. Heap applied for a permanent situation as hospital surgeon in the Mediterranean, and before any further orders were issued, Dr. Harris came on, applied for, and obtained an order to the hospital." In corroboration of these statements, the testimony of master commandant Renshaw, delivered before the court of enquiry, is conclusive. He states, page 3d of the proceedings of the court of enquiry, that "Dr. Harris was informed by Mr. Homans, in his presence, that Dr. Reese was not considered as hospital surgeon, but was merely acting for Dr. Heap, until his return."

Thus, it appears, by the evidence cited, that by the removal of Dr. Heap to another situation, the Hospital at Philadelphia was left without an hospital surgeon; that no such appointment had been made by the Navy Department after the removal of Dr. Heap, and that, consequently, Dr. Harris could not have dislodged another by his application and subsequent appointment to that institution.

In relation to the 2d allegation against Dr. Harris, viz. "shuffling and intrigue for office," the court of enquiry, after the most attentive research, have been unable to discover any testimony which could subject the conduct of Dr. Harris to such animadversions. On the contrary, it has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, by the evidence of master commandant Renshaw, who was present when Dr. Harris applied for, and obtained the appointment of hospital surgeon at Philadelphia, that his "application was made with frankness and candor, in stating his

claims, and that he did not discover any thing like shuffling, importunity or intrigue.

It now remains for the court of enquiry to examine the contents of that letter, on which the charge of "defamation of a brother officer," has been urged with considerable asperity.

In this letter Dr. Harris, after having accused Dr. Barton of being "an acknowledged delinquent in duty," goes on to say, "this, however, is the least serious of the charges of which I accuse Dr. Barton. He has been guilty of misrepresentations and falsehood. He has represented to the department that it was not my expectation to receive the appointment of hospital surgeon when I solicited it—that I was willing to exchange situations with him, and that he had visited Washington with my privacy; which statement I declare positively untrue, without a shadow of foundation." The court of inquiry are, on this occasion, obliged to revert again to the proceedings of the court martial held for the trial of Dr. Barton, as Dr. Harris has trusted to the evidence incorporated in those proceedings for a justification of the accusation made against Dr. Barton. On this occasion, they will only make use of the testimony of the honorable the secretary of the navy, and of Mr. Homans. In answer to the third interrogatory, page 40, of the proceedings of the court martial, Mr. Crowninshield states, "that Dr. Barton did say to him, that Dr. Harris was privy to the said application of the said Dr. Barton for the office aforesaid." To the fourth interrogatory, (same page) Mr. Crowninshield answers, "Dr. Barton, at the time of his said application, did inform this deponent that Dr. Harris had said, that when he, the said Harris, had applied for the said office of surgeon to the Philadelphia naval hospital, he had no expectation of obtaining it, or words to that effect; and, moreover, that Dr. Harris said, that, if he, Dr. Barton, should obtain the said office of hospital surgeon, that he, Dr. Harris, would be satisfied with the place of Dr. Barton then held, of surgeon to the marine barracks; and that, therefore, it would be doing said Dr. Harris no injury whatever, to give him, the said Dr. Barton, the said appointment of hospital surgeon, or words to that effect." In many of the answers of Mr. Crowninshield, to the interrogatories proposed to him, his testimony is precisely to the same effect and purpose. The court will, however, forbear to make any further extracts from the evidence of Mr. Crowninshield, and will only appeal to the evidence of Mr. Homans, as it goes to show that the same impressions were made on the minds of both those gentlemen, by the statements and declarations of Dr. Barton, and that, consequently, there could not have been any misapprehension on the part of either. In page 62, of the proceedings of the court martial, Mr. Homans states, in answer to the eighth interrogatory, "that Dr. Barton stated that he had seen Dr. Harris on his return from Washington, and that he had expressed his great satisfaction at having so easily and promptly obtained the appointment. Dr. Barton further stated, that Dr. Harris had no expectation of getting appointed to the hospital; but that he would have gladly accepted the appointment Dr. Barton held to the marines, and would willingly exchange; that Dr. Barton said he had, therefore, come on with a view to solicit the transfer of orders from the secretary of the navy, and to the best of this deponent's recollection, Dr. Barton said that Dr. Har-

ris was privy to his coming on, as well as of the object; and the above statement of Dr. Barton induced the said deponent to believe that a full understanding existed between Dr. Harris and Dr. Barton, in relation to the transfer." Mr. Homans further states, in answer to the first part of the ninth interrogatory, page 65, "that from Dr. Barton's representation, he had no doubt of Dr. Harris's acquiescence and satisfaction." And again, in reply to the eleventh interrogatory, page 67, "that a perfect reliance upon Dr. Barton's statement, might have induced him (Mr. Homans) to repeat to the secretary, the suggestion that Dr. Harris would be satisfied with the transfer, and in that case Dr. Barton might be gratified without injury or injustice to Dr. Harris."

On this subject the Court of Enquiry feel persuaded, that further proof is unnecessary. From what has been already advanced, they are of the opinion, that facts stated in that part of the letter now under consideration, have been fully and clearly established; they, therefore, pass on to the only remaining accusation made by Dr. Harris against Dr. Barton; and that this accusation may rest on its proper merits, the court consider it necessary to quote all the expressions made use of by Dr. Harris on that subject. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, he says, when speaking of Dr. Barton, "I had scarcely retained my appointment a month, when I had the mortification to be superseded by a man who was an acknowledged delinquent in duty; a man who shamefully abandoned his post during the only important period that had transpired since he had been in service. So long as it was an amusement or convenience to remain in service, Dr. Barton occasionally attended to his duty; as soon, however, as our country was involved in war, and active service was required of every officer who had pledged himself to his government, he not only refused orders to join commodore Decatur's ship, but commenced private practice." This allegation, therefore, of Dr. Harris against Dr. Barton, of "being an acknowledged delinquent in duty," appears from the entire quotation which has been made, to have been founded on the circumstance of Dr. Barton's having declined orders to join commodore Decatur's ship, and his having, at that period, engaged in private practice. For the support of these facts, we will beg leave to refer to the documents furnished by the Navy Department, (see Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,) and to the evidence of Doctors Jackson and Schott, citizens of Philadelphia, delivered before this Court. The documents prove, that Dr. Barton did decline to obey two orders for sea service, issued to him from the Navy Department, during the late war with England; and that he has never, since the year 1811, applied for any service, except the station at Philadelphia; that he was engaged not only in private practice, but was employed by the commanding general at Philadelphia to attend the rendezvous and the sick recruits of the district; has been incontestably proved by the evidence of Doctors Schott and Jackson. The court, therefore, cannot consider what was alleged by Dr. Harris on this subject, as a calumny against Dr. Barton. If Doctor Barton was an officer of the navy during the late war, he was unquestionably bound to render his services, in the line of his profession, wherever he might be ordered; and as it has been proved to this court that he did not do so, but declined two

orders for service, and was at the same time employed in a lucrative situation by another department of the government, the court are of opinion, that the facts alleged in the letter of Dr. Harris, have been substantially confirmed.

The court have now faithfully submitted all the circumstances and facts developed in the investigation which it has been their duty to make; and resting their opinion on what has transpired, they feel themselves bound by a sense of duty to state, that they cannot perceive even the shadow of cause for censuring the motives or conduct of Dr. Harris.

Through the whole course of the transaction, his conduct appears to have been candid, fair and honorable, and from the weight and respectability of the testimony produced before this court, his whole life appears to have been marked by the same undeviating rectitude.

To estimate correctly "the extent of injury which has been sustained by Dr. Harris," from the court Martial, is not within the power of this court—the amount of injury which such charges are capable of producing, is generally commensurate to the publicity which is given to them, and to the respectability and standing in society of those by whom they are made. The court will, therefore, close their proceedings, by respectfully recommending, that the opinion of this court may receive the same publicity which has been given to the sentence of the court Martial complained of by Dr. Harris.

I. CHAUNCEY, President.

SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, Judge Advocate.

*From the Mobile Gazette, 4th instant.*

Copy of a letter from General Ripley to judge Toulmin, dated

Head quarters, Bay of St. Louis, 2  
8th department, July 1, 1818.

SIR—I have received from the adjutant and inspector general at Washington a letter of yours, on the subject of a supposed resistance to the civil authority on the part of —

Anxious, as I ever have been, that the army should bow to the supremacy of our civil tribunals, I shall lose no time in enforcing the principle on the present occasion.

The young officers possessed of zeal, gallantry and aspiring ambition, too often commit indiscretions similar to that complained of in the present instance. Accustomed themselves to see principles of military law operating upon those within their immediate sphere of action, they make an easy and improper transition in their application to the person or property of the citizen. They do not reflect that rules of conduct necessary to impart to any army its impulse, its discipline, and its subordination, become acts of tyranny when applied to those who are not within the defined limits of military authority. Indeed they do not seem to be aware so fully as they ought that a vital principle of our free institutions is, to place the civil superior to the military authority; and that were this principle to be exploded, our social institutions, which they, as well as all good citizens, hail with so much veneration, would degenerate into a military despotism, enforcing its edicts at the point of the bayonet.

Although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, yet, as an individual member of the republic, and feeling deeply interested in her fortunes, I must express to you my ac-



knowledge of the prompt and efficacious manner in which you have supported, in this instance, the prerogatives of the civil authority; and to assure you that in all cases within my command I shall inculcate and enforce a respect for them on the part of the army.

I shall wait their instructions as it respects the period when ——— shall be surrendered to the competent authority. He, I believe, is at this moment in the Alabama territory, and, of course, it will require some time to accomplish it. And I have only to remark, that as ——— is a valuable (though in this instance an indiscreet) young officer, and as the military arm will be put forth with vigor, within my command, to prevent the re-occurrence of similar outrages, I do most sincerely hope he will be pursued no farther than is necessary to enforce obedience to the majesty of the laws.

With high personal respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

E. W. RIPLEY,

Maj. gen. com. 8th dept.

"To the Printer of the Orleans Gazette.

"Mobile, 22d July.

"Sir—Before this letter reaches you, you will have seen the result of a town meeting which had been convened at this place in consequence of Lieut. Beall having removed the county jail from a public lot of ground.

Having been an eye-witness to every occurrence which has taken place from the commencement of this affair to the end of it, I am enabled to give you a correct and impartial statement of the whole transaction.

On the 9th inst. Lieut. Beall addressed a note to A. Robeshow, Esq. chief justice of the quorum, stating that the jail had been erected upon the public hospital lot of the United States, and that it must be removed—to which the chief justice replied that the jail had been placed on that lot by order of the county court, and that he could not order it to be taken off.

"On the 11th inst. Lieut. Beall addressed another note to Mr. Robeshow, stating that he regretted that there appeared no disposition on the part of those concerned to comply with the requisition contained in his note of the 9th: that the public hospital lot had been placed under the special charge of the military officer commanding Fort Charlotte and its dependencies, that the county court had no authority to place a jail on that lot, nor had it any thing to do with military or public property; that he regretted his first communication had not been acted upon, and called Mr. Robeshow's immediate attention to it, as the only means of superseding the necessity of his having to perform an unpleasant duty—to this note no reply was ever made.

"Lieut. Beall then called upon one or two of the justices of the county, and reported to them that he should be obliged to remove the jail by force unless they should have it done amicably—they still turned a deaf ear to his representations.

"Lieut. Beall having found that all further remonstrance was in vain, notified the civil authority that he should proceed on Tuesday the 14th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to remove from the premises the jail aforesaid, and requested those concerned to take care of the criminals, and of three or four runaway negroes who were confi-

ned therein, or to authorize him to place them in the fort.

Accordingly, at the day and hour appointed, Lieut. Beall with a detachment of United States' troops, in an undress and without arms, repaired to the public lot of ground and commenced the removal of the jail. After having taken off the roof and being about to throw off the logs composing the main body of the building, a number of citizens came up and told Lieut. Beall that if he did not desist, he would be opposed by the people who were then collecting—Lieut. Beall then broke off his detachment, and retired to the fort: after having remained there for some time, he returned with the same detachment armed, and completed the removal of the jail.

"During the performance of this unpleasant duty, Lt. Beall was assailed two or three times by different people, and among that number was the collector of the port; but I saw nothing like a disposition in Lieutenant Beall to overawe the citizens, nor do I believe he would have armed his detachment if he had not been threatened by the mob. The turning of his arms against the peaceable and unarmed citizens, as mentioned in the resolutions of the town meeting, arose from his having placed sentinels at different parts of the ground he was at work upon, and having ordered them not to suffer the mob to enter it. Lieut. Beall regretted the performance of this part of his duty, but he considered it as essential to the maintenance of order.

"I have omitted to tell you that Judge Toulmin had also been applied to by Lt. Beall, upon the subject of the removal of the jail, and that he had promised to write upon that subject to the general of the department.

"From this plain statement of facts it can easily be perceived, that the conduct of Lieut. Beall towards the civil authorities was highly decorous and respectful, and that he never set them "at defiance."—On the contrary, that he made use of every means within his power to avoid any collision with them; that as soon as he had performed the duty he had imposed upon him, he appeared in an undress, and without side-arms, and publicly declared that if he had transgressed any of the laws of his country he was ready to answer for it.

"In making the foregoing statement, I have had no other object in view than dispassionately to place before my fellow citizens, (if you should think proper to make this letter public) such facts as may be necessary towards forming a correct opinion on the subject."

WM. COBBETT'S PICTURE OF LANCASTER.

Comparison between America and England, &c. &c.

The famous W. Cobbett has just published his account of a year's residence in the United States of America, in the form of a diary—treating of the face of the country, climate, soil, &c. The book is written apparently to convey information to his countrymen who have been disposed to emigrate to America. To give an idea of his work, and to show the reflections which strike an intelligent foreigner, when comparing our own towns, institutions, mode of living, &c. with the same things in England, we have selected his remarks on the 16th February, 1818. [Maryland Censor.

"Feb. 16. A hard frost—Lancaster is a very

pretty place. No *fine* buildings; but no *mean* ones. Nothing *splendid*, and nothing *beggarly*.—The people of this town seem to have had the prayer of HAGAR granted them: "Give me, O Lord, neither *poverty* nor *riches*." Here are none of those poor, wretched habitations, which sicken the sight at the *outskirts* of cities and towns in England; those abodes of the poor creatures, who have been reduced to beggary by the cruel extortions of the rich and powerful. And, this remark applies to *all* the towns of America, that I have ever seen. This is a fine part of America. *Big barns* and modest dwelling houses. Barns of *stone* a *hundred feet* long and *forty wide*, with two floors, and raised roads to go into them, so that the wagons go into the *first floor up-stairs*. Below are stables, stalls, pens, and all sorts of conveniences. Up-stairs are rooms for threshed corn and grain; for tackle, for meal, for all sorts of things. In the front (south) of the barn is the cattle yard. These are very fine buildings. And then, all about them looks so comfortable, and gives such manifest proofs of ease, plenty and happiness! This is the country of WILLIAM PENN'S settling! It is a curious thing to observe the *farm houses* in this country. They consist, almost without exception, of a considerably large and very neat house, with sash-windows, and of a *small house*, which seems to have been *tacked on* to the large one; and, the proportion they bear to each other, in point of dimensions, is, as nearly as possible, the proportion of size between a *cow* and her *calf*, the latter a month old. But, as to the *cause*, the process has been the opposite of this instance of the works of nature; for it is the *large house* which has grown out of the *small one*. The father, or grandfather, while he was toiling for his children, lived in the small house, constructed chiefly by himself, and consisting of rude materials. The means, accumulated in the small house, enabled a son to rear the large one; and though, when *pride* enters the door, the small house is sometimes demolished, few sons in America have the folly or want of feeling to commit such acts of filial ingratitude, and of real self-abasement. For, what inheritance so valuable and so honorable can a son enjoy as the proof of his father's industry and virtue? The progress of wealth and ease and enjoyment evinced by this regular increase of the size of the farmers' dwellings, is a spectacle, at once, pleasing in a very high degree, in itself, and, in the same degree, it speaks the praise of the system of government, under which it has taken place. What a contrast with the farm-houses in England! There the *little* farm-houses are falling into ruins, or are actually becoming cattle-sheds, or, at best, *cottages*, as they are called, to contain a miserable laborer, who ought to have been a little farmer as his grandfather was. Five or six farms are there now levelled into one, in defiance of the *law*; for, there is a law to prevent it. The farmer has, indeed, a *fine-house*; but, what a life do his labourers lead! The cause of this sad change is to be found in the crushing taxes; and the cause of them, in the borough usurpation, which has robbed the people of their best right, and indeed, without which right, they can enjoy no other. They talk of the *augmented population* of England; and, when it suits the purposes of the tyrants, they boast of this *fact*, as they are pleased to call it, as a proof of the fostering nature of their government, though, just now, they are preaching up the vile and foolish doctrine of PARSON MALTEUS;

who thinks there are *too many* people, and that they ought (those who labor, at least) to be *restrained from breeding so fast*. But, as to the fact, I do not believe it. There can be nothing in the shape of *proof*; for no actual enumeration was ever taken 'till the year 1800. We know well, that London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bath, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and all Lancashire and Yorkshire, and some other counties, have got a vast increase of miserable beings huddled together. But, look at Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and other counties. You will there see *hundreds of thousands* of acres of land, where the old marks of the plough are visible, but which have not been cultivated for, perhaps, half a century. You will there see places, that were once considerable towns and villages, now having, within their ancient limits, nothing but a few cottages, the *parsonage*, and a *single farm-house*. It is a curious and a melancholy sight, where an ancient church, with its lofty spire or tower, the church sufficient to contain a thousand or two or three thousand of people conveniently, now stand surrounded by a score or half a score of miserable mud houses, with floors of earth and covered with thatch; and this sight strikes your eye in all parts of the five western counties of England. Surely these churches were not built without the existence of a population somewhat proportionate to their size! Certainly not; for the churches are of various sizes, and, we sometimes see them very small indeed. Let any man look at the *sides of the hills* in these counties, and also in Hampshire, where *downs*, or open lands, prevail. He will there see, not only that these hills were formerly cultivated; but, that *banks*, from distance to distance, were made by the *spade*, in order to form little flats for the plough to go without tumbling the earth down the hill; so that the side of a hill looks, in some sort, like the *steps of a stairs*. Was this done *without hands*, and without *mouths* to consume the grain raised on the sides of these hills? The funding and manufacturing and commercial and taxing system has, by drawing wealth into great masses, drawn men also into great masses. London, the manufacturing places, Bath, and other places of dissipation, have, indeed wonderfully increased in population. Country seats, parks, pleasure gardens, have, in a like degree, increased in number and extent. And, in just the same proportion has been the increase of poor-houses, mad-houses and jails. But, the *people of England*, such as FORTESCUE described them, have been *swept away* by the ruthless hand of the aristocracy, who, making their approaches by slow degrees, have, at last, got into their grasp the substance of the whole country!"

#### FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

*State of France*.—At the moment when propitious Heaven seems to be compensating the earth for the rigors of latter seasons; when the fruits with which the land is covered give and promise abundance; when the wished for epoch of the delivery of the French territory is approaching, the eye charmed and the mind satisfied, repose with delight on the picture of France, consoled for the past misfortunes, rich in the benefits she enjoys and in those she expects.

Where are those 1,200,000 warriors whose battalions covered the soil of France? How have those nations, which so long cherished resent-

ments, abjured their hatred and resigned their distrust? A policy founded on good faith has dissipated their alarms, and French honor, always so respectable on the field of battle, has received new lustre from the faith of guarded treaties. That people, who by their courage had so long been the arbitrators and perhaps the terror of Europe, have, by displaying other virtues, and exercising a milder power, commanded its esteem and conquered its friendship.

If we turn our eyes to the interior of France, what changes within so few years! Two scourges, invasion and sterility, afflicted our provinces: nevertheless, traverse their plains, enter their cities, and you find no trace of the fury of man, or of calamities from Heaven. Never did cultivation so far extend its progress; never did industry so multiply its products. At the sight of those fields to which labor has restored abundance, of those cities in which comfort reappears, the traveller, with astonishment asks—"Is this the country which has suffered so much? What hand fertile in prodigies, has so promptly healed its wounds, assuaged its misfortunes, and made prosperity succeed disasters?"

But above all, are these the people whom an unexampled revolution, the shock of so great a number of opinions, the opposition of so many different interests, the fermentation of so many hostile elements, seemed to expose every moment to the dangers of a new explosion? Happily that agitation which belonged to parties did not exist in the nation; to it our institutions guaranteed the liberty so constantly called for by its wishes; the government promised the repose so necessary to its wants; it placed confidence in the force of the former, and in the wisdom of the latter; and the law and tranquillity now reign on every point of France.

The public funds, those moveable yet certain signs of the re-establishment of confidence, daily increase in value. The treasures which credit brings into the coffers of the state, wisely distributed, flows through a thousand channels, favoring labor and diffusing plenty. Great establishments are forming, and extensive speculations preparing. Commerce, encouraged by success, orders agriculture to supply her productions, industry to open her manufactures, and casting a look over the ocean, shows our ships the road to the riches of both worlds.

The administration, attentive to that impulse which it alternately receives and gives, directs it towards results favorable to national glory and prosperity. Our hospitals, which the foreigner admires, our schools and instructions, which he takes for his model, are not the sole objects of its care. There bridges are erected on the Isle and the Dordogne: here roads are opened which will bring Languedoc and the Pyrenees nearer to Paris and Lyons. Paris raises a temple to commerce; and the town, which the patriotic sacrifice of Eustache de St. Pierre has immortalized,\* consecrates by a monument the first footstep which marked on the soil of France the return of the monarch restored to her wishes. Every where the administration is commencing, finishing, or replacing, monuments useful for the destination given them, or valuable for the events, the memory of which they perpetuate.

The sciences have lost nothing of the consideration which environed their labors, nor of the

\* Calais.

happy direction given to their study; less wrapped up in mystery, they willingly descend from their elevated theories to ingenious applications, of which the artisan, the laborer, and the artist profit. The French, who have had predecessors and masters in the arts, no longer reckon any rivals in them. Painting, which we have lately seen so fruitful and so rich, is preparing new master-pieces. The marble, animated under the chisel of Phidias, is about to reproduce heroes; and the bronze will soon present to the view of the capital the beloved features of Henry IV. the adored image of a prince, whose virtues furnish a thousand subjects of approximation to the memory and gratitude of the people.

Eloquence has opened for itself new paths, and prepared new triumphs for the national tribune. A woman of talent, who has written like a statesman, has bequeathed to us a work sparkling with the last rays of her genius.\* Poetry has strung her lyre to repeat the song of a great bard, and to celebrate the exploits of a great king. The press multiplies the principal works of our best authors, and spreads through all classes that taste for literature which elevates the mind and polishes the manners. A movement so general need not surprise, in a country and period in which the throne shines with the lustre of knowledge, and gives out oracles of taste.

These benefits, the happy fruits of peace; that commerce which it favors; those arts which it encourages; that tranquillity which it procures, will long continue undisturbed by arms. But in the bosom even of tranquillity, prudence guards against perils, and prepares defenders for France. Schools are opened for youth, where they will learn the art of conquering under warriors who have already learned that art from victory. Appointments, made with selection, are about to reward valor, services, and merit, in all ranks of the army. But the state does not confine itself to recompenses for courage displayed in battle. That kind of heroism which rescues from the flames their prey; from the waves their victims; that calm and tranquil courage which maintains order in cities, and which, though without splendor, is not without danger, also receives rewards, and obtains marks of honor. Thus, in pursuing a grand idea, the government on the one hand; associates the civic virtues with the qualities of the warrior; and, on the other, draws closer the bonds which connect the soldier with the citizen.

This happy concord is necessary in a country in which the military force exists for maintaining, and never for repressing, public freedom. Every day liberty obtains securities. Where is to be found, not merely under the frightful reign which proclaimed terror in the name of liberty, not merely at the period when anarchy was powerless against licentiousness, or when despotism commanded slavery and prohibited complaint, but at any other epoch, a greater example of liberty? When was personal freedom more respected, property held more sacred, or the mind less enslaved? For who would, on account of some dangerous publications, confound the use of a right with excess, or the application of the law with the caprice of arbitrary power? France, daily appreciating the benefits of a liberty which she owes to her prince, will, on the approaching elections, seize the opportunity of sending to the

\* Madame de Staël—alluding to her "Considerations on the French Revolution."



chamber of commons citizens worthy of representing the nation, and subjects worthy of surrounding the monarch.

The picture of a prosperity which is his work, will, by filling his heart with a pure joy, render his health more confirmed, and his days more serene. He rejoices at the happiness of France and the peace which reigns in the state: he is gladdened by the consolidation of the throne, and smiles at the hope of a fecundity, which, in giving him new supports, is the object of the wishes and the benedictions of a whole people.

#### VICE ROYALTY OF MEXICO.

*Ptiro, March 6th, 1818.*

JAMES DRAKE, ESQ.

Dear sir—I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you of my present unpleasant situation, and to request the favor of your sending an extract of this letter to my friends J. J. Vasques, N. York, Meuron & Co. Lisbon, and to Robert Ainslie, of New York.

Soon after my arrival in Lisbon, I did myself the pleasure to write you, informing my intention of leaving that place for China; and arrived in Canton September, 1815, in the ship Braganza, of New York, with the intention of returning to Amsterdam; but the voyage, owing to circumstances, being changed, and the ship returning to New York, I determined to remain in China, and there formed a connection with Mr. J. S. Wilcocks, of Philadelphia, who was then fitting out a vessel for Valparaiso. In December we sailed in the schr. Traveller, with a cargo of teas and silks for Port Jackson, New South Wales, and the Coast of Chili, supposing the ports on the coast to be open to the commerce of strangers, and after discharging the teas at Port Jackson, and taking in a quantity of India goods, sailed for Coquimbo, and there learned that the ports were shut. Finding it therefore impossible to trade, left there for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of repairing the vessel and procuring provisions. Sailed thence in December, 1816, for a Russian settlement called Bodego, on the coast of New Albion, in the hope of disposing of the cargo, but without success; in consequence of which, found it necessary to proceed to the Coast of California, and was there ten months, during which time we rendered many services to the government, in consequence of which, the government of Upper California granted us permission to take a cargo of grain to Loreto, the seat of government of Lower California, and situated in the gulf of the same name; where upon our arrival we found the inhabitants and the troops in the utmost distress, without a bushel of any kind of grain in the place, in which situation they had been nearly a month; in short, our arrival was looked upon as a most fortunate occurrence, and to use the words of the people of Loreto, was considered as a perfect "God send." The cargo we sold to the government, and instead of taking the advantage of their distressed situation, as many would have done, we let them take the cargo at their own price—After being at Loreto about a fortnight, discharging the cargo and repairing the vessel, were at length ready for sea. My friend Wilcocks and myself went on shore to take leave of the Governor, with whom, as we could not sail until the land breeze set in, we supped.—During the time of supper, some of the very people whom

we had clothed and perhaps saved from starving a few days before, headed by a Spaniard from Lima, a fellow of desperate character, without the knowledge of the Governor, boarded the schr. cut her cables, and took her to a port called Guaymas, on the opposite side of the Gulf, about 24 hours sail from Loreto, leaving us and the boat's crew on shore, with nothing more than we stood in. When it was known where they had taken the schr. to, we lost no time in setting out for Guaymas, expecting that the government would not hesitate for a moment (considering the circumstance of the vessel being in a king's port, with the sanction of the Governor of the Californias, and in short under the protection of the Spanish flag) to give her up. But the reverse, I am sorry to say for the honor of the Spanish nation, is the case. The vessel, without trial, has been condemned, and her cargo sold, and ourselves and all the crew made close prisoners, in which situation we have been now nearly three months. How long this will last, or what the result will be, God only knows—I am of opinion, however, that in the end, the property, considering all circumstances, must be restored. The decision will, however, not be known for some months yet, as it depends on the Viceroy of Mexico.

You will, I dare say, be at a loss to know the situation of the place from which this is dated; I have therefore thought proper to give it you. It is situated in latitude 28 North, and 108 West longitude, 30 leagues North East of the Gulf of California, and about 200 leagues North East of St. Blas.

I beg to be remembered in the kindest manner to my friends Murdoch, Scull, Wilson, &c.

I am, dear sir, your most ob't serv't.

(Signed) DAVID WM. GAUL.

#### BRASIL.

*Rio Janeiro. Feb. 28.*—The Portuguese frigate Principe D. Pedro, being lately on a cruise, descried the British East Indiaman used as a packet from St. Helena to the Cape of Good Hope, which was then coming to the capital for provisions, with an officer and six men on board. The frigate approached her, to ascertain what nation she belonged to, and under pretence that her papers were not correct, as they bore the date of the year 1814, manned her to this port. And here, although the English charge-des-affaires has succeeded in getting her released, he has not obtained the least satisfaction for the insult offered to the crew, who were treated as prisoners of war, the conduct of the Portuguese officers being, on the contrary, approved of.

This, it must be owned, has not proved very agreeable to the English, who consider the honor of their flag wounded in its most sensible part. Some people say that the captain of the English frigate Andromeda, who sailed from this port a few days ago, with the packet and some other English vessels under his protection, has expressed his opinion upon the occurrence in very strong language, in case he should fall in with the Portuguese frigate; but it may yet be hoped that a complete satisfaction will prevent this unpleasant affair being attended with any consequences.

[Madrid Gaz.

#### SWEDEN.

*Stockholm, July 11.*—His excellency Baron Ma-



randet, minister of France, and envoy extraordinary of his most christian majesty, delivered the following speech at an audience given him by the king our sovereign: [i. e. king Bernadotte.]

"Sire.—The king, my master, has charged me to deliver to your majesty the letter in which he expresses his deep regret at the death of your august father, king Charles XIII. and also his sincere congratulations on your accession to the throne.

"In discharging this honourable mission, your majesty will permit me to offer you those sentiments of pride and satisfaction, which every Frenchman ought to feel at seeing on the throne a prince born a Frenchman, and who distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner, amongst the most valiant chiefs of the French army."

Baron de Wetterstoet (conformably to established custom) replied in the name of the king:

"His majesty, sir, receives with sincere pleasure, the assurances of friendship which you offer in the name of the king, your august sovereign, as also the expression of his regret at the death of a prince, whose memory will always live in the heart of his son, and in that of the two nations, which he had united under his sceptre by the ties of liberty and independence.

"The sentiments which his most christian majesty professes for the king, are too precious in his estimation to admit of an adequate reply. For a long period Sweden has been accustomed to regard France in the first rank of the powers who are dear to her, and whose political interests are connected with her own. The princes who at this moment occupy the thrones of the two states are an additional guarantee for the continuance and the importance of these relations."

## DENMARK

*Copenhagen, July 14.*—The Russian ship *le Rurick* cast anchor in our roads on the morning of the 12th inst. and the same evening continued her route to Cronstadt. During her voyage round the world, she lost only one of her crew, which consisted of 25 men; a sick officer was left at Kamschatka.

*July 18.*—On the 15th we had the pleasure to see a fine new frigate launched: she received the name of the *Diana*. It is supposed she will be one of our best sailers, being built with the new improvements introduced into naval architecture by the ingenuity of the Americans.

Four Jewish houses have lately failed here, but only two of them are considerable; one is said to have a deficit of half a million of *Marcs Banco*.

## PRUSSIA.

*Berlin, July 14.*—It is expected that the king will arrive here on the 27th of August, with the emperor of Russia.—The two monarchs will pass ten days in this capital, and afterwards proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle.

## NETHERLANDS.

*Brussels, July 20.*—The oldest farmers do not remember such a dry season as the present. The rye is already cut, and in some places even wheat, a circumstance without a parallel.

## FRANCE.

*French Frontiers, July 19.*—We learn that the commissioners appointed by his majesty, the king of France, to consider of a plan for a system of de-

fence for the whole kingdom, according to its present frontiers, have already commenced their labors. They must determine what are the places which must be strengthened, and the means of restoring the fortresses which are so greatly dilapidated. The increase of the French army is confined to the voluntary enrolment, which goes on tolerably well; but this is far from being sufficient to make the army complete to the peace establishment, for which reason it is supposed that the usual levy will take place after the harvest.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*London, July 31.*—Letters from the exercising squadron were received on Wednesday, all well, but the officers and crews are heartily tired of the manœuvring. The general opinion of their return is about the 2d of the ensuing month. On reaching the Channel the different ships will separate for their respective ports to which they belong.

## BARBARY.

*Algiers, June 15.*—In the eastern provinces of this country, at Bona, Constantina, &c the plague has greatly abated, and indeed almost wholly ceased, but it spreads towards the west, to Oran, Masiara, and Tremezen. In the first of these towns, the population of which is hardly 10,000, the daily mortality amounted to 150 or 200 persons: here 30 or 40 die daily of this dreadful contagion. At Algiers they are pretty well satisfied with the new *Dev*, and the tranquillity which now prevails is doubly welcome after so many distresses. Nothing is now complained of but the dearness of the times.

## MOROCCO.

*Gibraltar, July 11.*—The limits of our paper do not permit us to give all the details we have obtained on the subject of the plague in the empire of Morocco. We regret, however, to have to inform our readers, that the evidence, both from official and private sources, as to the actual existence of this disease in the towns of Tangiers, Tetuan, and Fez, is too strong not to excite the most serious apprehensions.

At Tangiers the deaths of all descriptions between the 16th to the 18th of June, from the best information that could be obtained, amounted to 32, and one day among others to 8; but all these persons were not supposed to have died of the plague.

The malady has been observed to pass through its different stages to death in about 48 hours. No well authenticated case of recovery has yet been ascertained; though, in one or two instances, the complaint seemed to have taken a favorable turn.

The number of children attacked, bore a large proportion to the adults.

The small pox and measles are stated also to prevail in the town.

The consuls and other Christian residents had shut themselves up in their houses.

The Moors and Jews took no precautions, nor were any observed on board the shipping in the bay.

The town was remarkably well supplied with provisions. Its present population is estimated at about 10,000 souls; the mean heat of the thermometer was, during the month of June, from 71 to 73, with 23 days easterly and 7 westerly winds.

The information as to the state of the disease in Tetuan, is more uncertain; it is asserted, however, that from 15 to 20 persons die there daily.

At Fez, a disease, of a character similar to the above, is stated to have appeared, and was supposed to have been brought by some of the carriers of the caravan from Algiers, three of whom are stated to have died.

## HAVANA.

*Extract of a letter, dated Havana, August 5.*—"The Sarah-Maria will sail in the course of six or seven days. It is reported that the governor of Pensacola is drowned; the vessel in which he embarked having sailed sometime before the cartel Washington, which arrived with part of the garrison a few days ago. The Hercules, formerly admiral Brown's ship, has arrived from Antigua, at this port, under English colors, for sale. The frigate Semiramis, sir J. L. Yeo, sailed yesterday. Sir James is not expected to live out the passage, owing to a complaint in the liver. She is bound direct to England."

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

*St. John's, Aug. 19.*—We can announce with certainty, that the fees on foreign vessels at this port, entering under the Free Port Act, will be precisely the same as upon British vessels, amounting to about eight dollars for the entry, and twelve for the clearance. It is also supposed that all Imports and Exports between this Province and the United States, whether in foreign or British vessels, will soon, in consequence of expected alterations, centre at this place, rendering all property liable to seizure that may come across the Lines at, Quoddy in the irregular manner which has been so long prevalent, and excluding from entry all property from the States at any place whatever in the Province except St. John's.

## NEW YORK.

*Albany, August.*—A few days since a boat (carrying about 11 tons) from Connecticut river, arrived at Albany, with a family, household goods, farming utensils, &c. on board, bound for Sandusky. At the watering place a large six horse wagon was backed into the river so far that the boat floated over it, when, being made fast, the wagon drove out, loaded with the boat with her cargo in, and set off for Schenectady, where the boat was again put into her proper element, and proceeded up the Mohawk towards her place of destination. In the whole route there will be 28 miles of portage. The family appeared in easy circumstances, neat and industrious.—There was a neat and comfortable cabin in the fore part of the boat for the accommodation of the family.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Beaufort, August 18.*—Capt. David Wallace, just arrived here from Ocracoke, informs that the Light House, or Beacon Light, as it is generally called, at Shell Castle, was, on Sunday last, about 5 o'clock, P. M. struck by lightning, and in a few minutes was discovered to be in flames, which communicated to the keeper's house adjoining it, and both were soon reduced to ashes. It appears that the Franklin rod was nearly or quite rusted off; consequently, when the electric fluid came to the defective part of the conductor, which was on the top of the building, it precipitated itself through the roof, and the fire was instantly

communicated to the inner part of the house. I hasten to give you this information, that you may make it more generally known, and give timely notice to mariners.

## FLORIDA.

*Milledgeville, August 25.*—As much doubt exists, in consequence of the various interpretations which have been given to the measure, respecting the president's determination to restore the captured posts in Florida, we will endeavor, having a knowledge of the facts, to place the subject before the public in its true light. Pensacola, and its dependencies, we understand, will be delivered up, unconditionally, whenever Spain shall have an accredited agent there to receive them, and receipt for the property which fell into the possession of our government, by the articles of capitulation, entered into between gen. Jackson and the governor of West Florida. After the surrender, Spain will be required to comply in good faith with the article of the existing treaty between the two nations, which binds each to keep at peace the Indians within their respective limits. If she refuse, or shall neglect to do so, it will then be for congress, the only power authorized by the constitution, to determine the expediency of occupying and holding the whole, or any part, of Florida. St. Marks, not being considered a colony, but regarded as an isolated military post, situated in the midst of an extensive wilderness, and surrounded by numerous hostile savages, is placed on a different footing, and will not be restored, till Spain shall garrison it with a sufficient force, to maintain and cause her authority to be respected in that quarter.

These are believed, on good grounds, to be the views entertained by the national government, in relation to the captured posts. *[Journal.]*

*[Note by the National Register.]* The preceding article we apprehend to be authentic; and the reader will perceive that it is more explicit and satisfactory than the article which appeared on the subject in the National Intelligencer.]

## ALABAMA TERRITORY.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Claiborne, to another in Mobile.

"July 23, 1818.

"The inhabitants of this town are in great commotion, in consequence of the following recent and horrid transaction:—On Sunday evening capt. Boyles' company brought in five male Indians, who were taken a short time since, on or near Perdido river. He succeeded in taking them as follows: He possessed himself of their squaws and children, and through their means told the Indians if they would surrender, they should receive his protection, &c. and on these conditions they surrendered themselves prisoners.

"Immediately on their arrival here, they were committed to jail, having been directed by capt. Boyles to the care of our sheriff. On Tuesday morning the sheriff thought proper to send them to Fort Montgomery, and addressed a line to capt. Boyles, saying that the civil authority had no concern with them, &c. and proceeded to deliver them from jail to a guard, for the purpose of escorting them to Montgomery. They proceeded only two or three miles from town, when they were all inhumanly murdered, and left uninterred. The guard returned and reported,

that on their way they were met and attacked by a party of men, who, seeing the Indians, immediately fired and killed them. Yesterday a jury of inquest was held on the bodies, but have not yet reported their verdict. The popular and prevailing opinion of the majority of the people is, that they were wilfully and barbarously murdered by a party preconcerted for the horrid purpose.

#### Another Extract.

*Claiborne, July 23.*

"It appears that capt. Boyles, in his excursion to the Perdido a few days since, took several prisoners, five of whom were sent to this place, and put in jail on Sunday evening. The sheriff conceiving that the civil authority had nothing to do with them, ordered them to be sent to Montgomery. Four men volunteered to guard them. The guard bound the prisoners, and set out from this place this morning. After being absent about three hours, the guard returned, and reported that they had been attacked by a party in the woods, where they had stopped to get water; that the party ordered them to retreat, and immediately after sixteen or eighteen guns were discharged at the prisoners, and that one or two of the guard had musket-balls shot through their clothes: that they saw the Indians run, but did not know whether any were killed or not.

"Some of our citizens this evening went to the fatal spot, where they found the five Indians lying dead within eight yards of each other."

#### MISCELLANY.

*Communicated for the N. Y. Columbian.*

##### ON THE EFFICACY OF THE INDIAN SNAKE STONE.

In curing venomous bites, and among others that of the mad dog. In a letter from William H. Harding, esq. of Virginia, to his excellency David Holmes, now governor of Mississippi, &c.

*(From the Medical Repository, Vol. X. p. 258.)*

Agreeably to your request, I make the following statement: On Friday, the 4th inst. I was informed my little daughter, about four years old, had been bitten by a mad dog. I saw the dog in the paroxysms, which discovered every symptom of madness, by biting at every thing which was within his reach, both before and after being tied. Certain that the dog was mad, I directed him to be killed. Being considerably alarmed, it was our opinion that the child should immediately be put under a course of medicine; but my wife, having heard of the stone in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Lewis Chaustien, in Frederick county, insisted upon my carrying the child to him. I had frequently heard of the efficacy of this peculiar stone, but had not the smallest faith in any such cure. But in order to satisfy Mrs. Harding, I set out for Mr. Chaustien's, with great reluctance, and arrived there the next morning.

On my informing him my business, he assured me I need not be under any apprehension for the safety of my child, as he would certainly cure her if she had been bitten by a mad dog, which would soon be known on the application of the stone. She had a cut on her arm near the elbow, which I knew to be occasioned by the fall; and in addition to a bruise she had two scratches on her arm. This circumstance afforded me an opportunity of making an experiment on the virtue of

the stone, as I was informed the stone would adhere to no wound but that of the bite of a mad dog. I accordingly directed the stone to be applied to the wound which I knew was occasioned by the fall. Mr. Chaustien immediately informed me that the dog was not mad, if she was bitten in that place, as the stone would not stick to it, consequently there could be no poison. The next application was to the scratch on the upper part of the arm. To this the stone would not adhere. But on being applied to the place where the dog was seen to have bitten her, the stone stuck fast, and continued there for eight hours, at which period it was taken off, and another piece of the same stone applied. This, like the first, adhered to the wound, and so continued for the same space of time; when, being removed, either the first small piece or another, I am not confident which, was applied, and continued about eight hours longer, making in the whole twenty-four hours. After which period the stone would no longer adhere to the wound.

Mr. Chaustien then informed me that he was satisfied the child was out of all danger; that the poison was entirely extracted, and that he would purge the stone. Accordingly he put the stone into a glass of hot water. In a short time a number of small bubbles began to arise, after the manner of quicksilver, when struck, and a small scum, like oil of a yellow color, tinged with green, appeared on the top of the water, which Mr. Chaustien informed me was poison.

After the stone had been some time in water, it was taken out and put into warm ashes to dry.

Mr. Chaustien showed me a certificate which accompanied the stone, and called it by the name of the *Chinese Snake Stone*, and which said that it came from Bombay in (I think) 1740. The certificate goes on to show the efficacy of the stone for extracting the venom from the bites of all poisonous snakes, and that many persons had been cured thereby.

On Mr. Chaustien's veracity I have the greatest reliance, having been acquainted with him several years. He told me he had never lost a single patient that applied to him, some of whom had the paroxysms of hydrophobia on them at the time of the application; and that he had cured about eighty persons in less than two years.

Mr. Chaustien said, as well as I can recollect, that the first stone he acquired in the lower part of the state, accompanied by the aforesaid certificate; but by accident the stone got broke, perhaps by fire. He then heard of one in the possession of Mr. Joseph Fredd, of Loudon county, of whom he obtained a part. Fredd was in possession of a similar certificate, which was very ancient and much worn; so much so as to compel Mr. Chaustien to reprint it.

The largest piece of the stone was procured from Mr. Fredd, and is about the length of the first joint of a man's thumb, flat, not unlike a marrow bone. The small pieces he makes use of for small wounds, and the larger for larger wounds.

Mr. C. appears to be a very benevolent man, not desirous of making money by the stone; as in many instances he does not charge at all; and when he does exhibit a charge, it is so very low as to make him but a small compensation for accommodating his patients.

I am so firmly convinced of the virtue of this stone, that I do earnestly recommend to you, if you should ever be so unfortunate as to have any



of your family in the same situation, to lose no time in applying to the Chinese Snake Stone.

Since the public has been alarmed by the frequency of rabid dogs, capt. H. M. Beares, long and well known as a skilful navigator between New York and Canton, in China, has presented to Dr. Mitchell, two of these invaluable snake stones, procured by himself on the coast of Coromandel. There they are universally made use of by the natives, against all manner of venomous bites. The present specimens are fine, and of a very convenient size for use.

*Interesting suggestion.*—A correspondent of the Columbian, on observing the number of steam-boats which have been lost or injured by running on sunken trees, in the rivers of the west, suggest an improvement in building the boats.—He has observed in Europe, that boats for navigating rivers are sometimes built with divisions or apartments under deck, which are perfectly water-tight, and consequently if a leak or accident takes place, the water can only extend to one or more apartments, and the boat is buoyed up with but little injury.—This mode, we conceive, would be particularly applicable to steam boats at the west; and if a sunken tree should perforate the bottom of one of this construction, the injury would not be very considerable, either to the vessel or cargo!

*Selected from Moore.*

#### EPISTLE FROM BERMUDA.

Last night, when we came from the calabash tree,  
When my limbs were at rest and my spirit was free,  
The glow of the grape and the dream of the day  
Put the magical springs of my fancy in play;  
And oh! such a vision as haunted me then,  
I could slumber for ages to witness again!  
The many I like, and the few I adore,  
The friends who were dear and beloved before,  
But never till now so beloved and dear,  
At the call of my fancy surrounded me here!  
Soon, soon did the flattering spell of their smile  
To a paradise brighten the blest little isle;  
Serenely the wave, as they look'd on it, flow'd,  
And warmer the rose, as they gather'd it, glow'd!  
Not the valleys of Heracæa (though water'd by rills  
Of the purest flow, from those pastoral hills,  
Where the song of the shepherd primeval and wild,  
Was taught to the nymphs by their mystical child)  
Could display such a bloom of delight as was given  
By the magic of love to this miniature heaven!

Oh, magic of love! unembellished by you,  
Has the garden a blush or the herbage a hue?  
Or blooms there a prospect in nature or art,  
Like the vista that shines through the eye to the heart?

Alas! that a vision so happy should fade!  
That, when morning around me in brilliancy play'd,  
The rose, and the stream I had thought of at night,  
Should still be before me unfadingly bright;  
While the friends, who had seem'd to hang over the stream,  
And to gather the roses, had fled with my dream!

But see through the harbor, in floating array,  
The bark that must carry these pages away,  
Impatiently flutters her wings to the wind,  
And will soon leave the bowers of Ariel behind!  
What billows, what gales is she fated to prove,  
Ere she sleeps in the lee of the land that I love!  
Yet pleasant the swell of those billows would be,  
And the sound of those gales would be music to me!  
Not the tranquillest air that the winds ever blew,  
Not the silvery lapse of the summer eve dew,  
Were as sweet as the breeze, or as bright as the foam  
Of the wave that would carry your wanderer home!

\* Mountains of Sicily, upon which Daphnis, the first inventor of Bucolic poetry, was nursed by the Nymphs.

The difference, Dr. Johnson says, between a well-bred and an ill-bred man is this: One immediately attracts your liking, the other your aversion. You love the one till you find reason to

hate him; you hate the other till you find reason to love him

Never speak of a man in his presence. It is always indelicate and may be offensive. Questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. It is assuming a superiority, and it is particularly wrong to question a man concerning himself. There may be parts of his former life which he may not wish to be made known to other persons, or even brought to his own recollection. A man should be careful never to tell tales of himself to his own disadvantage. People may be amused and laugh at the time, but they will be remembered, and brought out against him upon some subsequent occasion.

#### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE,

CULLED FROM ALL THE NEWSPAPERS.

The skeleton of a whale was exhibited in New York and Albany for some months. On its being removed westwardly, the country folks suspected a trick, and collected to examine it, when it was discovered to be a cheat, and it was burnt.

A new method of shoeing horses has recently been introduced in England. It consists of two pieces joined by a hinge, which is defended by a strong steel headed rivet, and by adapting itself to the expansion of the foot, is intended to prevent contraction.

Wilson Lumpkin, esq. has been appointed by the president of the United States to run, in conjunction with suitable persons to be selected by the executive of Georgia, the boundary lines of the land lately obtained by the agent from the Creek Indians, viz. a narrow strip of territory on the Ocmulgee, containing about 274,000 acres; and a slip lying immediately beyond the Alcoa, to the west of Jasper and Morgan, and supposed to contain 109,000 acres, the greater part of which is fertile. The governor, we understand, has repeatedly urged the marking of the other treaty lines, (Merriwether's and Jackson's,) but, from the variety of more important business which has recently claimed the attention of the president, this subject has been overlooked. There is reason to believe, however, that it will be attended to soon.

On the 2d instant the new corvette ships *Hortio*, captain Skinner, and *Curioso*, captain Delano, sailed from New York, bound to Buenos Ayres and Chili.

Spanish papers contain an official account of the repulse of an Insurgent ship and two schooners, which made an attack on the 24th of June, off St. Mary's, on the convoy which sailed from Havana for Cadiz on the 6th of May, strongly protected. When the convoy sailed it consisted of 52 sail, but only 28 continued together when it was attacked. Nothing remarkable attended the repulse of the patriot vessels. The Spanish royal vessels had one man killed, and two or three wounded.

Late accounts from Russia mention that the emperor regretted extremely that the vessels disposed of to Spain did not prove good, and blamed the surveyors, and had determined to present Ferdinand with two good ships of the line as an indemnity.

At Calcutta, from February 17 to March 23, 1818, 4,493 persons had the Cholera Morbus, 2,207 recovered, 1,731 were convalescent, and 555 have died.



The changes in the British parliament are—English and Welch representatives 123; Irish 26; Scotch 4; making 153 new members. The house of commons consists of 658 members. The opposition are calculated to have gained on the English part 30 votes. On the Irish part the minister has gained 4 new friends, and lost 6 old ones.

A commercial house has failed at Presburg, (in Lower Hungary,) for the sum of 3,000,000 current money of that country.

A letter in the London papers under the Vienna head, and written by an Englishman on a visit to the continent, says, "I had a very interesting day on Saturday. We went to Baden, a bathing place within 15 miles of Vienna, where are the emperor, empress, Maria Louisa, and young Napoleon. Dining at a tavern, I had a view, at intervals, for two hours, of young Napoleon and his mother. He is exceedingly sharp and acute. The other morning, when passing through the gallery at the palace, he suddenly stopped to observe a soldier on duty, and at once putting himself in an erect position, he said, 'I think that is the man who helped to put my father in prison.'"

Lavalette and general Drouet are at present residing near Munich, in Bavaria.

Private letters from Munich state that the prince royal of Bavaria has refused to acknowledge prince Eugene Beauharnois as a prince of the royal family.

Forty houses were destroyed by fire on the 14th July at Morlaix, in the arrondissement of Lorient, in France.

The Sieur Peret has been condemned by the correctional police of France to one year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, to five years' surveillance under the high police, and to find security to the amount of 3,000 francs, as the author of a work entitled "The Grey Man," which has been decided to be irreligious, seditious, and calumnious.

The London papers contain an account of a serious riot between a body of soldiers and the populace in Westminster. It happened on the anniversary of the battle of Talavera, which the soldiers not on duty were celebrating in parties at the different public houses. Those who were at the Feathers, in Broadway, were interrupted by a sailor, who was not pleased at their taking all the merit to themselves, and in strong terms contended that the wooden walls of Old England promoted the termination of the war more than all the land forces who served under lord Wellington. The sailor challenged to fight any of the soldiers, which was accepted, and in a short time the tar beat his adversary, and afterwards two others. The soldiers then began to show foul play, when the populace joined the sailor—50 soldiers were engaged; the pavements were covered with blood, and the streets leading to Broadway choked with the populace. The civil authority interposed, and the ring leaders were taken and given in charge to the military authority.

The duke of Wellington was, by the latest accounts, expected in England in a day or two, and a review of the army of occupation in France was to be postponed till his return to that country. Preparations are said to be making for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. [Arrived. See further on.]

Lord Cochrane, at the last accounts, was at Ca-

lais, on his way to Paris, his expedition to South America being delayed by some defect in the machinery of his steam vessel.

A commercial ukase has been published by the emperor Alexander, which is important, as it will act as an encouragement to the introduction of Prussian cloths into Russia, in preference to those of British manufacture, the transit duties upon the former being considerably lowered.

The court of cassation at Brussels, in the Netherlands, in an extraordinary sitting on the 29th July, decided in the appeal of lord Wellington against the sentences passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favor of the editor of the "Journal of East and West Flanders." After a discussion of four hours, the court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared that the article inserted against his grace bore the character of calumny. The court condemned M. de Busscher, the editor, to one month's imprisonment, to the interdiction of his civil rights for five years, to a fine of 25 florins, and to the costs of the two trials, instead of damages. Five hundred copies of the sentence may also be printed, at the expense of M. de Busscher, in whatever part of the kingdom the duke of Wellington shall please.

The American Indians which sailed some time since from Boston were playing in London in the pantomime of La Peyrouse.

The Russian brig Rurick, which a short time since arrived at Portsmouth, England, and has recently proceeded home to Cronstadt, has been out on a voyage of discovery nearly three years.—Lieut. Kotzebue, who commanded the Rurick, fell in with an iceberg on his voyage, of great magnitude, a portion of the surface being covered with the earth and mould, and bearing trees and vegetable productions. Its water line was covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthy matter, which had washed down from the higher parts of the earth covered iceberg. A landing was made on this shore, and a part of the remains found of the mammoth in a state of putrefaction. Lieut. Kotzebue brought from off the iceberg a number of tusks and other parts of immense animals, which it is calculated had remained in a frozen state until the ice reached a more southerly latitude.

Miss Mary Ann Seelye, aged 13, was killed by lightning at Trumbull, Conn. on Friday last.—She was sitting, at the time, near the middle of the room, by her mother, who with four other persons in the same room, remained uninjured. A chest of drawers was pierced by the lightning, and a number of articles of clothing burnt.

A permanent bridge is about to be erected to Goat Island, which will greatly facilitate the view of travellers who resort to the falls of Niagara.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Amos Lockwood, of Springfield, Vermont, in company with her husband and a large party of friends, had ascended a mountain in the vicinity for the purpose of gathering blue berries. On the east side of the mountain is a precipice of 400 feet, a part of it almost perpendicular. She had descended nearly 100 feet, when she fell, and had gone 10 feet when her son-in-law endeavored to stop her, but her clothes giving way, she continued on her passage down from one projection to another to the distance of 116 feet, and lodged against a tree, where she was found sitting upright, but unable to speak. She died on the spot before medical assistance could be procured.

Two hundred whales were killed in the harbor of Stornvevay, Scotland, on the 21st June—some of them were 20 feet long.

A letter from the Havana, as late as the 17th ult. states, that a destructive fire took place a few nights since, at the Ship-Yard in that place. The arsenal, and all the public buildings, together with a large stock of naval stores and king's property, were consumed. The loss is estimated at rising one million of dollars. It is (perhaps erroneously) alleged that the fire was instigated by the commandant of the Arsenal, there being some long unsettled accounts with the king. The books were balanced in the readiest way possible, and new ones opened with a whacking debit to profit and loss.

The governor of South-Carolina has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of William Jordon, sen. of Edgefield District, charged with the wilful murder of John Stuart, on the 27th ult. who resided at Twelve Mile River, in Pendleton District. Jordon is described as about 45 years of age, and 5 feet 11 inches in height.

It is stated in the Natchez Gazette of the 8th of August, that Mr. HUGH CHAIN, Editor of the Louisiana Rambler, was murdered by George B. Curtis, on the 19th of July. A quarrel, it is said, had subsisted between them for 18 months. On the day above mentioned, "Chain, while passing the house of Curtis, received some language from him which induced his return, when a severe quarrel took place between them, during which Curtis ordered Chain to depart; who replied, that being in the public road he would remain as long as he should think proper.—Curtis repeated the order to him to go away, with a threat that he would shoot him if he did not.—Chain persisted in remaining, when Curtis raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the head, the muzzle of the gun being within a foot of Chain's face—he expired in a few minutes.

"Mr. Chain was an industrious young man—he has left a young widow, not quite 15 years of age, to lament her loss. Curtis was arrested, and held to bail, by the Parish Judge."

The annual commencement of Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida County, was celebrated on the last Wednesday in August. The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on ten young gentlemen, and the degree of master of arts on seven.

Mr. Alexander Baring has been invited to attend the approaching congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. This distinguished honor is doubtless owing to the intimate connexion which subsists between that gentleman and the pecuniary arrangements made by France for satisfying the demands of the allied powers.

The Prussian flag has been altered by a cabinet order at Berlin. In future, it is to consist of three bands without an eagle. The two outer bands to be black, and the middle band white.

By a letter received from Constantinople, we are informed that the kaleidoscopes have even penetrated the walls of the ancient Byzantium, and are the delight of the fair captives of the seraglio.

Lady Morgan is at present in London, superintending the printing of a new work, entitled "Florence MacCarthy." It is another National Tale, belonging, it is said, to present times and manners.

The schr. Mark-Time, Starks, from New-York to Alexandria, saw on the 5th inst. off the Capes of Virginia, a 74 gun ship and a frigate in company, apparently Spanish.

An extraordinary fish has been taken alive at Nantz, by some fishermen, who have given it the name of a Sea Tiger.

The Bank of Elkton, (Maryland,) was lately assailed by a crowd of people, for the purpose of demanding specie for its bills. The officers at first refused payment, but violence being threatened, they negotiated with the mob, by promising payment on a certain day, within the week, in which this transaction took place.

A tremendous gale was lately experienced at Buffalo. A number of vessels on Lake Erie were driven ashore high and dry, and considerable damage done to small craft. Two of the vessels had subsequently been got off.

A Halifax article of the 26th August, mentions the decision of the case of the Nabby, an American fishing vessel, which had been sent in for adjudication. It was decreed that she be confiscated.

Baron Peschaska, chief of the general Staff of the army of Austria, has set out from Vienna to go to Milan, to inspect the fortresses of Upper Italy, and to fix definitively the measures of the Congress of Vienna relative to their defence.—Austrian troops will compose its principal garrison.

Prussian bonds to the amount of 2,300,000 pounds have arrived in London to be distributed to the different subscribers to the loan for the Prussian government. The remainder were to arrive in August.

James Bell, the driver of a coach in England was lately tried for manslaughter, for having put his horses on a full gallop, by which means the carriage was overturned and a passenger killed.

A letter to the editor of the London Courier, from Manchester, Aug. 1. states that the spinners, to the number of 14,000, still continue to bid defiance to their employers, and are subsisting upon their own limited means. This combination of the English laborers appears to be quite extensive; and it is even stated that remittances to these deluded people have been made from the mechanics of London.

On the 28th of July, the king of France set out on a visit to the Castle of Rambouillet—a place which he has not previously visited for the last thirty years. Great preparations were of course making for his reception.

The London papers mention the singular fact, that the latest intelligence from India had reached England via the United States.

Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the celebrated system of education known by his name, has arrived at New-York in the ship Washington, from London.

The Catskill Recorder states, that the Gospel of St. Mark has been translated into the Mohawk language by the late celebrated Indian chief Brandt; and the Gospel of St. John by capt. Norton, of Upper Canada; and the American Bible Society have ordered an edition of 1000 copies of each, to be published and distributed among the Six Nations.

The Sacket's Harbor Gazette contains an account of the trial of Robert Gourlay, at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 15th ult. for a libel on the government of the Upper Province and for an at-

tempt to sow sedition among the people, &c. Judge Campbell presided, and the cause was opened by Mr. Bolton, the public prosecutor. He was followed by Mr. Gourlay, who conducted his own defence, and who was permitted to read to the jury an address he had prepared for the occasion, which is stated to have exhibited a specimen of bold, energetic composition, seldom equalled, and contained many excellent maxims of political wisdom and justice. After the whole day had been occupied by the trial, the cause was submitted to the jury, who soon after returned a verdict of acquittal, amidst the acclamation of the audience. On the following morning *'Gourlay forever'* was found inscribed on almost every fence and corner post in Kingston. A public dinner was given to Mr. Gourlay by the citizens of Kingston, the day after the trial, attended by respectable men from different parts of the Province, some of whom had come several hundred miles to attend the trial.

The duke of Kent, on entering the town of Bishchoffsm, on the frontier of Leiningen, was preceded by all the young girls in the village, dressed in white and decorated with ribbons, strewing garlands of roses before his carriage, *for his condescension in passing through their little town.*

A maiden lady in London, far advanced in years and possessed of immense property, lately settled 60,000 pounds on a Banker's clerk, upon condition of his assuming her name at her decease.

On the 4th of August, an order in Council for proroguing the British Parliament to the 2d of October was published in the Official Gazette.—One of the London papers of the 5th says—There is not, we believe, at present any intention of assembling Parliament, for the despatch of business, until after Christmas.

The duke and duchess of Clarence arrived at Dover on the 3d of August, and embarked for Calais on the 4th, on their way to Germany. Royal salutes were fired on their arrival and on their departure.

The duke of Wellington arrived at Dover on the 1st of August, and at London on the 2d. On the same day he had a long interview with the prince regent, and another on the 3d. It is understood that he will soon return to the continent.

The royal court at Paris has conferred the title of count upon M. Stackpole, an Irish Gentleman of 82 years of age, who, it is said, possesses a fortune of nine millions of francs, and who has created, in favor of his only son, a *majorat* of 50,000 francs of income.

A letter from capt. Jackson, of the whaling Ship John, who had arrived from Greenland at Greenock, in speaking of the Arctic expedition, says—"I can say little of the discovery ships, except that they were seen in lat. 80, then coming South, because they could get no further North."

A letter from Odessa, dated the 14th ult. states, that the fortresses of Tiraspol and d'Ackerman will be demolished, as, in the present state of the Russian frontiers, they are entirely useless.

#### EDITOR'S CABINET.

There is a dispute in the Boston papers, as to the *quantum of beauty and taste* in that town. One says the sum total was present at a ball lately given at the Exchange there. Another flouts the idea of the *whole* amount being "concentrated

within so narrow a compass." All that we would say on the occasion is, that *de gustibus non est disputandum.*

*New Newspapers.*—Several new papers have recently sprung up in Baltimore. Among others we notice, with pleasure, the *Maryland Censor*, very neatly printed, and conducted with considerable ability. It is published weekly. Mr. Paul Allen proposes to set on foot a new daily paper in that place, under the title of *Morning Chronicle*. From the tenor of his prospectus we should suppose him to be somewhat in a passion. The following is an extract from it:

"With regard to the political character of this publication, he scorns any concealment—it will be decidedly of the federal cast: That federalism which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism for which Hamilton wrote and fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil."

*Verily, Paul, thou almost persuadest us to be federalists. But, beware! "Thy hand is on a lion's mane."*

*Bell's Weekly Messenger*—a London paper which, *sometimes*, manifests a good deal of knowledge, particularly when it understands a subject—in speaking of the importance of the Floridas to the United States, says that they are the "best defence of Spanish America, and the strongest security of Mexico." We have frequent occasion to laugh at the stupidity of the British journalists, but we could not have supposed that a print generally so intelligent as the *Messenger*, would have uttered so silly a remark. Louisiana affords a much more easy entrance into Mexico than Florida does.

We have always regretted that any of our officers, who commanded in the late war with Great Britain, should resort to the alternative of fighting their battles, or their retreats; over again—on *paper*. The most unpleasant altercation of this kind has occurred among officers of the north-western army, and particularly between generals



Winchester and Harrison. In a publication from the former, inserted in the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. against general Tupper, gen. W. says that gen. T's precipitate retreat from the Rapids of the Miami during the war, "was owing to the exhibition of a mortar on the side of the river opposite to that which gen. Tupper occupied—a *homing* mortar." This may be a good joke; but it is very mal-apropos—and, as the fact rests on *British* authority, it is questionable.

*Bank of the U. S.*—Grotjan's Philadelphia Public Sale Report, of the 7th inst. states, that the result of the late rule of non-payment adopted by the Bank of the United States has been that all United States' branch bank notes in that city are at a discount of one per cent. The Boston Patriot treats this subject in a very singular manner. He seems to think the measure wholly referable to "the doctrine of equalizing exchanges"—and he utters the opinion with all the freezing coldness of a New England winter. The Bank, no doubt, will have its advocates, for it is very well able to pay for services rendered.

*Mr. Whitlow.*—This gentleman is said to have recently discovered a plant, which grows to the height of forty feet, in the form of a vine, and contains within its stalk, after the rind is taken off, a staple that is equal, if not superior, to cotton, which, he is of opinion, may be cultivated in any part of the United States. This is the same Mr. Whitlow, we presume, who, a few years ago, announced the surprising discovery that flax could be made from *thistles*. And both of his discoveries are equally true.

*Literary Inquiries.*—Several gentlemen of the city of Washington would be glad to be informed whether Mr. CORBETT is actually employed in writing the Life, and compiling a new edition of the Writings, of THOMAS PAINE. Others have asked, are the Works of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, as advertised for sale by Mr. DUANE, the same as the London edition of the Works of that great American philosopher and statesman, the materials for which are said to have been furnished by Mr. WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN.

*Official Notices, &c.*—Mr. ADAMS, the Secretary of State, arrived at Quincy on the 3d inst.

HENRY CRABE has been appointed by the president attorney of the United States for West Tennessee; vice John E. Beck, deceased.

Mr. BAKER, British consul general to the United States, and who lately went, by permission, on a visit to England, was presented at the prince regent's court on the 16th ult. by viscount Castlereagh.

Mr. KOSLOFF, consul general of Russia to the United States, has been recalled by his sovereign, and Mr. IVANOFF, counsellor of legation under Mr. DASCHKOFF, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. ELLISEN succeeds Mr. Ivanoff as counsellor; and Mr. LAMANSOFF, (who recently arrived at New York, from St. Petersburg, in the brig Boxer,) is the secretary of the new Russian embassy, at the head of which is Mr. POLITIKAI.

*Marriage.*—At Marylebone Church, London, by the Reverend the Dean of Chester, Capel Hanbury, esquire, of his majesty's Royal Scots regiment, youngest son of the late John Hanbury, esquire, of Tottenham, to Ellen only daughter of the late William Franklin, esquire, formerly governor, captain general, and commander in chief, of his majesty's province of New Jersey, North America, and grand daughter of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

*Deaths.*—In Vienna, Germany, the princess of Arnstein, consort of one of the richest bankers in Europe. She was a Jewess, and her bequests amounted to 20,000 guilders annually, to the poor of all religious establishments.

In England, June 5, the right honorable John Leslie, baron lord Newark, aged 76; many ears an aid-de-camp to the king. He was the fourth lineal descendant from lieut. gen. D. Leslie, who commanded the Scotch parliamentary forces at the battle of Dunbar, 3d of Sept. 1650, and afterwards successfully opposed Cromwell at Stirling, accompanied his sovereign, Charles the Second, to England, and commanded, under him, the Scotch forces at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 1651.

At Edinburgh, in Scotland, of typhus fever, Dr. Gordon, teacher of anatomy and surgery, and author of several valuable works.

At Womelsdorff, Berks county, Pennsylvania, Gen. Jacob Bower, a revolutionary officer.

At New York, Dr. George Davis, late surgeon in the United States' navy, and for some time American consul at Tunis.

At his seat in Charlotte county, Virginia, Paul Carrington, in the 86th year of his age. He was a distinguished patriot of the revolution.

At Hanover, New Hampshire, William H. Woodward, late chief justice of the court of common pleas for the second district of that state.

In the Russian service, Gen. Barclay de Tolly and Baron Winzingerode. The latter had been about a month at Wiesbaden, on a visit to his relations, in apparent health, and with a cheerful flow of spirits. On the 18th of June, towards morning, he was found sitting under a fruit tree, without any sign of life, in the attitude of a person in a gentle slumber.

At New York, Franklin Wharton, late colonel commandant of the marine corps of the United States.

At Fort Meigs, Ohio, John Lovett, of Albany, N. Y. formerly a member of congress.

At Copenhagen, in Denmark, Hans Rudolph Saabye, formerly consul of the United States.

On his passage from Jamaica to Liverpool, M. G. Lewis, author of the novel called the Monk.

At his farm on Laurel Hill, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a patriot of the revolution.